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14 November 1985

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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14 November 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES NORTH KAZAKHSTAN OBLAST AKTIV

PM301247 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 85 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Improving the Pace and Quality of Grain Harvesting"]

[Excerpts] The pace of harvesting on the fields of the North Kazakhstan Oblast is increasing daily. Having threshed the grain on two-thirds of their entire area, the oblast workers are seeking to increase to the utmost the sale to the state of grain and all other agricultural products.

D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, has been there, acquainting himself with the progress of the harvest and other work in arable farming and stockraising. He visited Leninskiy and Astrakhanskiy Sovkhozes in Sovetskiy Rayon and the Northern Stockraising Scientific Research Institute's experimental farm in Bishkul'skiy Rayon where he inquired about labor organization during the harvesting and transportation of grain, the cultural and consumer services available to arable and livestock workers, and conversed with farm workers, leaders, and specialists and party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers. At the oblast center [Petropavlovsk] Comrade D. A. Kunayev inquired about new construction projects, the city's public services, and medical, trade, and consumer services.

A meeting of the oblast party-economic aktiv was held in Petropavlovsk on 18 September. V. T. Stepanov, first secretary of the North Kazakhstan party obkom, gave a progress report on the campaign to ensure that the good crop produced is successfully harvested and also on the accelerated development of the oblast's economy.

D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered a speech to the meeting. He said that it was necessary to make maximum use of the production and economic potential existing in the agrarian sector in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and June (1985) Plenums and the speeches made in Tselinograd by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev. Manpower and resources in every

rayon, sovkhoz, and kolkhoz must be directed toward ensuring efficient, smooth operation of the harvesting and transportation process and eliminating harvest losses in order to give the country as large a quantity of high-quality grain as possible. Situated as they are on the front line of harvesting activity, communists must set an example of high output and concern to ensure the safekeeping and high quality of grain, innovation, and good organization. It is essential that measures be taken to increase procurements of potatoes, meat, and milk and to intensify preparations for winter on livestock units and the raising of the next crop.

It is imperative that industry, construction, and other sectors speed up the improvement of their efficiency and the rate at which enterprises are modernized or reconstructed, strictly observe the savings and thrift policy regarding expenditure of raw materials, fuel, and electricity, and enhance the quality and reduce the prime cost of output. The population's growing needs for cultural-consumer, medical, and trade services must be met more fully.

Political, economic, and educational tasks must be resolved as an integrated package. Much remains to be done by the party organizations here. They are required to conduct party report and election meetings in an atmosphere of high principle and exactingness, to comprehensively raise the level of working people's productivity and social activeness, to tighten up order and discipline at every work place, and to persistently overcome negative phenomena. Conditions must be created everywhere ensuring that every collective successfully meets its targets for the final year of the 5-year plan and the 5-year plan as a whole and that the 27th CPSU Congress is greeted in worthy fashion.

The aktiv meeting gave assurances that the oblast's working people will harvest the grain and other crops quickly and without loss, will overfulfill their pledges for grain sales to the state, and will seek to further develop industry and all sectors of the economy.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by V. T. Stepanov, first secretary of the North Kazakhstan party obkom, and N. A. Bolatbayev, chairman of the North Kazakhstan Oblispolkom.

CSO: 1830/67

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SHCHERBITSKIY TOURS CHERNIGOV OBLAST

LD101018 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 8 Sep. 85

[Text] Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, stayed in Chernigov Oblast on 5 and 6 September. During his stay there, he was briefed on the work of a number of labor collectives, had exhaustive talks with party, government and economy leaders, workers, kolkhozniks and scientists. Attention was paid to the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee on the acceleration of socioeconomic development, fulfillment of the current five-year plan period's tasks, and raising the effectiveness of production on the basis of introducing scientific-technical achievements.

During his meetings with agricultural workers he pointed out the need to raise the oblast's contribution to the solution of the food program to overcoming the existing lag in the output of farming and animal produce and raising the volume of grain procurement in the decisive year of the five-year plan period, in order to increase still further the supply of food to the population.

The significance was emphasized of amassing enough feed for the winter period to provide for animals, including those reared privately. Also under discussion was the state of housing construction in the village, especially for young families, rural intelligentsia, their daily well-being and development of culture.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy also met with members of the Chernigov party Obkom Bureau. Having noted the positive trends in the work of the oblast's party organization, he said at the same time that not everything has been done as yet, especially in fulfilling the food program, the scale of capital and cooperative construction and the output of consumer commodities.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy underlined the tasks faced by working people of the oblast in connection with the requirements of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and theses and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The need to complete successfully the current year and thus create a basis for a good start in the 12th Five-Year plan period, to introduce everywhere technologies that save resources and [? to resort more broadly] to the saving of raw materials, fuel and energy was emphasized.

Considerable room in the conversation was given to processing agricultural produce and timely preparation to the wintering of animals. All party organizations, all party and government leaders and labor collectives are called on to multiply their efforts in order to meet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion.

In his tour of the oblast Comrade Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by Palashchenko, first secretary of the party obkom; and Grishko, chairman of the oblispolkom.

A full account of Comrade Shcherbitskiy's stay in Chernigov Oblast will be published in the press.

CSO: 1811/4

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UKRAINIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REPRIMANDS OFFICIALS

AU071303 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 2 Oct 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Council of Ministers presidium has examined the issue of serious shortcomings in the gathering, procurement, and processing of fruit, vegetables, and potatoes, as well as in trade in them in Kherson, Nikolayev, Odessa, and Kiev Oblasts and Kiev city.

In the adopted decision it has been noted that no due measures had been taken in the aforesaid oblasts and Kiev city to hasten the gathering, procurement, and storing of potatoes, fruit, and vegetables for the winter season, and no appropriate trade had been organized in these foodstuffs. In carting out the crops, motor transport has been engaged in an unsatisfactory way, and the labor of kolkhoz peasants, sovkhoz workers, and workers engaged in vegetable and potato gathering has been poorly organized.

The Ukrainian Ministries of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and of Agriculture, the Ukrainian Main Administration of the Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking Industry, the Union of Ukrainian Consumers Societies, and oblispolkoms have insufficiently coordinated issues involving the cultivation, procurements, and sales of fruit, vegetables, and potatoes, and these issues have not always been duly coordinated among kolkhozes, sovkhozes, processing enterprises, and trade organizations.

Comrade Yeremenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, has been reprimanded for the irresponsibility and inefficiency displayed in organizing the procurements of potatoes, fruit, and vegetables, and in trade in them, and for being insufficiently demanding toward leaders of subordinated organizations.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has taken note of the fact that Kherson, Nikolayev, and Odessa oblispolkoms examined the PRAVDA article published on 21 September under the headline "The Vegetable Marathon," adopted concrete measures to remedy the situation and to overcome the lag incurred in the sales of fruit and vegetables, and brought to account the officials guilty of the shortcomings noted.

The attention of Kiev Gorispolkom has been called to omissions in the organization of the supplies of and trade in potatoes, fruit, and vegetables in Kiev. Note has been taken of the fact that the Ukrainian People's Control Committee examined the issue of the unsatisfactory organization of potato, fruit, and vegetable supplies to the Kiev city population, and severely reprimanded Comrade Chepurnyy, deputy chief of the "Kievplodoovoshchprom" city administration. Comrade Tamrazov, director of the Wholesale and Retail Fruit and Vegetable Combine in Leningradskiy Rayon of Kiev city, has been severely reprimanded for the lack of coordination and irresponsibility displayed in the supplies of and trade in potatoes, fruit, and vegetables, and for the unproductive engagement of motor transport, which resulted in significant losses to the state; to partially compensate for the caused damages, he [Tamrazov--FBIS] has been fined at the sum equal to two monthly salaries. Other functionaries have also been brought to severe account.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has obligated Kherson, Nikolayev, Odessa, and Kiev oblispolkoms, as well as Kiev gorispolkom, to eliminate the existing shortcomings without delay, to overcome the lag incurred in the gathering and procurements of fruit and vegetables, and to improve their supplies to the population.

The Ukrainian Ministries of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and of Agriculture, the Ukrainian Main Administration of the Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking Industry, the Union of Ukrainian Consumers Societies, and oblispolkoms have been instructed to take urgent steps in order to gather in time and to absolutely fulfill the plans for the procurement of fruit, vegetables, melons, grapes, and potatoes at every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, for their processing at canning enterprises and shops, and for their delivery to the all-Union and the republic resources, as well as to provide sufficient stocks of them for the winter season.

Gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen have been made personally responsible for the well-timed delivery of, the organization of trade, and the storage for the winter season of a necessary amount of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit of adequate quality.

At its session, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium has also examined other issues.

CSO: 1800/42

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

INFORMATION REPORT ON THE GEORGIAN CP CC PLENUM

Tbilisi ZAKYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The XXIV plenum of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party took place on August 17. First secretaries of the gorkoms and raykoms of the Georgian Communist Party; secretaries of the party committees which are equal in rank to party raykoms; ministers; chairmen of the state committees who are not part of the staff of the Central Committee and the Inspection Commission of the Georgian Communist Party; chairmen of the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies and of the rayon agro-industrial associations; directors of the major sovkhoses and chairmen of several kolkhoses; agricultural specialists; scientific and cultural leaders; and chairmen of the means of mass information were invited to the session.

The plenum examined the tasks of the republican party organizations in the matter of increasing the standard of farming in light of the requirements of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the All-Union meeting on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

In connection with the fact that plenum participants were acquainted the day before with a documentary film on the state of farming and land-use in the republic, the discussion of the issue began directly with debates. First secretary of the Adzharian obkom of the Georgian Communist Party V. R. Papunidze, Chairman of the Georgian State Committee on Agricultural Production G.D. Mgeladze, Chairman of the Abkhaz ASSR Council of Ministers Yu.D. Ubi-lava, the machine operator V.A. Khubayev, from the Khetagurovskiy seed-growing sovkhos in Tskhinvalskiy rayon, first secretary of the Khobskiy raykom of the Georgian Communist Party N.O. Nadaraya, brigade leader of the Berbukskiy fruit and vegetable sovkhos in Gori rayon and Hero of Socialist Labor A.Z. Golidzhashvili, Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry of Georgia SSR T.K. Dzhabadari, chairman of the administration of the kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Natanebi village in Makharadzevskiy rayon and Hero of Socialist Labor G.A. Tsitlidze, first secretary of the Gardbanskoy raykom of the Georgian Communist Party O.M. Bokeriya, chairman of the administration of the kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Lagodekhi Ye. A. Dukmasov, chairman of the Karelskiy RAPO D.S. Ungiadze, pro-rector of Tbilisi State University and director of the Institute of High-Energy Physics N.S. Amaglobeli, first secretary of the Bogdanovskiy raykom of the Georgian Communist Party V.A. Kochoyan, general director of the republican scientific-production association "Tavtavi" M.B. Gvindzhiliya, director of the Egrisskiy livestock sovkhos-complex in Dmanisskiy

rayon D.D. Orudzhev, secretary of the administration of the Georgian Union of Writers V.R. Asatiani, and Minister of the Food Industry of Georgia SSR R. Kh. Kontselidze took part in the debates.

First secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee D.I. Patiashvili gave a speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted a resolution corresponding to the question under discussion. The plan of measures to fulfill the tasks for a further increase in the standard of farming in the republic was approved.

The plenum considered organizational questions.

The plenum released S.Ye. Khabeishvili from his duties as secretary and member of the Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee for shortcomings in his work.

In connection with his transfer to other work, the plenum released the former commander of the troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, Colonel-General Comrade V.M. Arkhipov from his duties as a member of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party. Appreciation was expressed to him for his active participation in the work of the Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, in the resolution of many tasks of the republic's socioeconomic development and in the military-patriotic and internationalist education of the population.

The plenum elected N.A. Chitanava, member of the Buro of the Central Committee who has previously been the first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, to be a secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

The plenum elected Comrade G.A. Anchabadze, who had previously been the deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, as a secretary and a member of the Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected Colonel-General Comrade K.A. Kochetov as the member of the Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee commanding the troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District.

The plenum elected Comrade G.D. Mgeladze, chairman of the State Committee on Agricultural Production of Georgia SSR, as a candidate member to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro.

CSO: 1830/813

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DISCUSSED IN ENLARGED GEORGIAN BURO MEETING

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Aug 85 p 1

[GruzINFORM Report: "Maximum Effort for the Successful Completion of the Year"]

[Text] The results of seven months of the current year show that in the industrial and agrarian sectors of the republic's economy along with definite successes, there are also serious failures. Securing and developing achievements, putting all available reserves into play, adding radical operational improvement in all branches of the economy in order to successfully complete the current year's plan and the five-year plan as a whole, creating dependable process stock for more successful operation in the coming year--this is the problem before the enlarged assembly of the buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee which convened under the badge of principledness and sincerity and deep commitment to the development of the republic's economy.

The assembly was opened by the Second Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party of Central Committee, B.V. Nikolskiy.

The first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee GeSSR, O. I. Lolashvili, presented the report. The summation of the enlarged assembly was done by the first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, D. I. Patiashvili.

There Are Reserves, but They Need to Be Better Used.

The assembly ascertained that regardless of the measures taken, the situation in the economy remains very strained, and in certain branches has even worsened.

Particular anxiety is caused by the fact that the problem of maintaining the growth rate in industrial production achieved during the first half of the year has not been successfully resolved. Actually, over the past month it has declined by 0.3 point. The July plan for commodity output has suffered also. Ninety-eight lagging enterprises over the seven-month period have failed to achieve it by a total of 130,000,000 rubles.

The fulfillment of the annual plan for such an important indicator as the growth of labor productivity is under a real threat. This is happening because the practice still continues in enterprises of a number of ministries and departments of increasing the number of workers given the same planned volume of production and, in individual cases, even given its reduction.

According to the seven-month totals, union enterprises reduced production cost in all by only 0.1 percent, more than 30 enterprises failed completely to meet their obligations, and such enterprises as the Batum Oil Refinery, the associations "Gruzugol" and "Khimvolokno," the Potiyskiy Metadyne Generator Plant and others even allowed a price rise. Sixteen towns and rayons of the republic also have not met their commitments to this indicator.

There have been no positive shifts even in the increase in production quality and fulfillment of plans with regard to profit. Things have reached such a state that the production association "Elektrovozostroitel" was prohibited from manufacturing an entire lot of electrostackers because of low quality. The majority of unrealized profits has occurred at the enterprises of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Wine Production, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of the Food Industry.

Pledge of Success

It was noted at the assembly that several leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises and associations have been weak in organizing activity, have reduced the requirement in collectives headed by them for strict observance of state discipline and fulfillment of established plans, have not uniformly established a steady work rhythm and have been slow in developing a style and methods of economizing.

Large reserves for increasing production effectiveness are inherent in such an important sphere as the fulfillment of contractual deliveries as outlined by the named plan. Over the last seven months the total value of undelivered products has reached almost 75 million rubles. This has led to many union and republic enterprises breaking production rhythm with hundreds of workers forced to stand idle for hours and even days and then beginning rush work. For example, within the Ministry of Construction system only a month ago there was not even one enterprise remaining in production--now there are suddenly seven. Therefore, it was indicated by the assembly that permission to interrupt delivery today, in the final stage of the year, should be especially strict.

What should be done to eliminate the existing situation? First of all, serious and painstaking work to reveal available reserves and resources of production growth should be done. It should be done systematically and constantly remain in the forefront of attention of all party, soviet and economic

agencies, for there is now no more important problem than carrying out the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the rate of production growth.

The tightening of discipline in all links and at all stages--this foremost problem of our endeavor--should constantly be at the center of attention of party and economic organs, and of each leader. Nevertheless, the assembly stressed, it is appropriate to repeat this since the individual missions given the ministries, departments, associations and enterprises have not been carried out completely yet. This was given as an example: upon reviewing the completion of the plan at five months, it was suggested to the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry to accomplish within the shortest possible time to separate the industrial processing of fruits and to accelerate the change-over of individual plants producing fruit and berry wines to the production of another product. However, the process of restructuring production is taking place very slowly. The assembly demands this branch of workers to exhibit the maximum efficiency in the quick solution of this question.

The processing enterprises of Marneuli, Gori, Agara and others were subjected to criticism for not being at full strength and for having poor labor discipline.

Crucial questions also stand before village toilers. According to operating data, on 8 August almost 100,000 hectares of grain crops were gathered for an average harvest of 24 quintals which is somewhat below the harvest achieved last year. While in the rayons of Kakheti the harvesting campaign was smoothly organized on the whole, in the rayons of Kartli and Imereti a certain slump was felt. The weather conditions in these rayons now make it possible to develop a broad labor front. It was indicated that party, soviet and economic organs should consider this and take maximum measures toward the steady raising of the pace of the harvesting campaigns. This is particularly relevant to the economies of the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast and Sacherskiy, Khashurskiy, Tianetskiy, Kaspiski, Goriyskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Aspindzskiy Rayons.

It has been said that the State purchases of early potatoes in Marneulskiy Rayon is of serious concern. The average harvest here does not exceed 90 quintals which is 25 percent smaller than planned, and for the remaining areas it is expected to be even less.

Construction trusts and transport organization administrations were also criticized by the assembly. Thus, of 65 of the most important construction sites under control of the directive organs of the republic, buildings were completed at only 33; the situation of realizing the plan with regard to committing basic funds to action has not improved.

Everyone reporting at the enlarged assembly stressed that there was much trouble ahead. There remain less than five months before the end of the year. The attitude everywhere should be to fulfill the plan unconditionally. It is necessary to spread socialist competition even more broadly, for the worthy meeting of the 27th CPSU Congress.

KAZAKH CP BURO REGULAR SESSION REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 5 October 1985 carries on page 1 a 400-word report, titled "In the Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro," on a regular session of the buro which discussed the further intensification of agricultural production in Tselinograd. It was noted that the agricultural sector is moving to an intensive mode of development, which makes the entire sector more stable and dynamic.

The KaSSR Gosplan and appropriate ministries and departments were directed to develop a program for increasing the production of grain throughout the oblasts, and to introduce measures for accelerating the development of the processing industry.

The observance of housing legislation in Alma-Ata was discussed. The Alma-Ata city executive committee and oblast trades council have weakened their control over the strict observance of the housing law, it was noted, and have permitted violations of this law. The Alma-Ata city committee and raykoms have been less demanding of the executive committees, economic and union organs in observing the housing law.

The buro demanded that the Alma-Ata city party committee and city executive committee take concrete measures to eliminate these shortcomings.

Other issues were also discussed.

USSR TV, RADIO DEPUTY CHAIRMAN RETIRES

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLYENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR in Russian No 23, 1985 carries on page 420 a decree from 6 July 1985 which announces that the USSR Council of Ministers has relieved E.N. Mamyedov of his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting in connection with his retirement. The decree was signed by N. Tikhonov and M. Smirtyukov.

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CSO: 1830/69

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AZERBAIJAN CP CC RAPS PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITIES

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY KABOCHNIY in Russian on 10 October 1985 carries on page 1 an unattributed 2700-word report titled "In the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party" that describes a resolution adopted by that organization concerning the system of people's universities in the AzSSR. Among other things, the resolution states: "Many party committees, local Soviets, ministries and departments, and social organizations have not demonstrated sufficient interest and persistence in solving problems that have arisen in the people's university system. The Ministry of Higher Education, the Academy of Sciences, and the leadership of the 'Znaniye' Society have devoted decreased attention to the selection and consolidation of the pedagogical aktiv." The resolution goes on to find fault with people's universities for being too heavily concentrated in certain urban areas, for being one-dimensional in their orientation, for duplicating one another's efforts, and for failing to provide training in certain areas of production, such as construction, transport, services and communal economy, and also in such areas as international relations, counter-propaganda, Russian language and Soviet way of life. The "Znaniye" Society is singled out for deficiencies in planning and analyzing academic activity and in training the pedagogical aktiv. The resolution appeals to party organizations, ministries, departments and social organizations to take specific steps to improve the situation, and calls upon the "Znaniye" Society to publish in 1986 a collection of works by people's university students dealing with current problems connected with the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

12913
CSO: 1830/80

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH CP BURO ON REPUBLIC GOSBANK, OTHER ISSUES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 13 October 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word report titled "In the Kazakh CP Cencom Buro" on a regular session of the buro which discussed the effectiveness of the republican office of the USSR Gosbank in increasing social production.

It was noted that Gosbank institutions are not responding to increased demands. Some shortcomings noted in particular were the inadequate influence of the credit mechanism on the fulfillment of contractual agreements and on improving the quality of production insufficient control over the salary fund expenditures and over increasing labor productivity, etc.

The Kazakh CP Buro directed the KaSSR Gosbank office to eliminate these shortcomings. The board and party organization of the republican office of Gosbank were directed to improve the style and methods of their work, and to improve the selection, placement and training of cadres. The buro also examined measures for the development of the mineral fertilizers industry, and discussed other issues.

.12913
CSO: 1830/77

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARMENIANS HOLD MEETING--Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 29 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 1000-word ArmenPRESS article outlining the discussions of a republican meeting on law-and-order issues. The session heard an address by member of the USSR Procurator's office, G. Tarnavskiy; other participants included the Armenian Justice Minister A. Dadayan, the First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs for the republic, B. Meliksetyan, and other officials from the administrative and legal organs. The session was devoted to the problems of preserving law-and-order in the economy and strengthening state, labor and plan discipline. Many ministries, departments, and enterprises were undergoing checks for administrative violations; the responsible officials were being brought to justice in these cases. The participants noted, however, that the struggle against account-padding and figure-juggling, as well as efforts to reduce the production of inferior quality goods, have not been going well. The BKhSS [Struggle Against the Theft of Socialist Property and Speculation] organs' ineffectiveness was cited as one of the reasons for this phenomenon. Several rayons were singled out for criticism on this matter. It was also noted that the antialcohol campaign was not being enforced very well. [Editorial Report]

CSO: 1830/55

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

PRAVDA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

PM241150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sept 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Sense of the Motherland"]

[Text] A lofty sense of the motherland. . .provoking recollections of home and the area where we were born and raised, this sense is linked in each one of us with ardent love for the boundless expanses of the whole country that spreads from the Baltic to the Pacific and from the Polar tundra to the snowcapped peaks of the Pamir Mountains. This sacred sense reinforced by selfless devotion to the socialist system and communist ideals fills Soviet people with unfading interest in everything that is happening in our time and is being seen more fully and profoundly in their daily affairs, schemes, and plans linked with the further intensification of the fatherland's economic and defense might.

For the sake of this goal communists are persistently strengthening the arsenal of the patriotic education of the masses and are striving to ensure that it is more closely in line with the implementation of the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development. Soviet patriotism is patriotism with a great creative charge. It is founded on the active life stance of working people and their specific deeds for the good of the motherland. Today this means fulfilling the targets of the final year of the five-year plan, ensuring thrift and economy, and achieving qualitative transformations in the economy. The main slogans of the time are creative labor, unity of word and deed, initiative, and responsibility. The more spiritual fire, passion, daring, and audaciousness a person contributes to his work, the more fully his characteristics as a patriot and internationalist will be displayed.

The patriotic education of working people has been promoted by the shock vigil devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite Movement, which embodied with immense power the production innovators' recognition of their work as a matter of honor, valor, and heroism. A vivid example of high civic-mindedness is the initiative of the collective at the "VAZ" association--in preparing to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress the car builders from Tolyatti, Kuybyshev oblast found additional production growth reserves and proposed that their upgraded pledges be included in the state plan for the new five-year plan. The initiative "ensure the

entire growth in production volume through technical progress, the maximum utilization of equipment, and savings of resources" has become widespread in Leningrad. The collectives of Minsk industrial enterprises and scientific institutes are working under the slogan "high quality development and manufacture for every article in the alliance of science and production." And there are many such examples.

The resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum set the task of bringing into active operation the labor and spiritual potential of every collective by marrying to the greatest possible extent the ideological political work in this main cell of society with the resolution of the key problems of its development. While instilling in workers pride in what has been achieved, party organizations, Soviets, trade unions, and the komsomol are called upon at the same time to engender a critical attitude to what has been accomplished and prevent any exaggeration of results or manifestations of departmentalism and local self-interest. Having a sense of patriotism means being concerned to augment social wealth, strengthening discipline and order in all components of production and management, and waging an uncompromising struggle against things like window-dressing, wastefulness, and violations of the principles of the socialist use of nature.

The great ideas of Soviet patriotism are a mighty force in the struggle against those seeking a quiet life who are not reorientating themselves to take account of new demands. The times persistently dictate that the struggle against negative phenomena be stepped up and that the incompatibility of complacency, labor and social passivity, negligent attitudes to duties, drunkenness and alcoholism, and private ownership mentality with our way of life be demonstrated.

The times demand that the influence of the ideas of Soviet patriotism are constantly stepped up among all sectors and categories of the population. This particularly concerns young people. Enjoying the fruits and advantages of the Soviet system and living under conditions of four decades of peace, they have become used to comparing our reality not with the prerevolutionary past but with the high criteria of socialism. And this is one of the characteristics of the ideological and patriotic education of young citizens which must not be overlooked. The family and school, the young pioneers and the komsomol, all state and social organizations, and labor collectives are called upon to assert more actively the ideas of Soviet patriotism among young people, to temper them from class positions, and to foster them to be prepared for intensive work for the good of the motherland and the steadfast defense of socialist gains.

Socialist patriotism demands philosophical maturity, ideological conviction, high morality, and civic activeness from people. That is why the role of political education is growing in the patriotic education of the masses. It is important to strive to ensure that all the country's citizens--proud of the socialist way of life and the gains of Soviet democracy--are well

aware of its advantages, which have been proved by many years of historical experience. Appealing to heroic examples of the motherland's history and skillfully utilizing all forms of propagandizing the achievements of real socialism are of immense importance in strengthening the sense of the motherland.

Clubs, libraries, palaces of culture, and museums are important centers of patriotic education. However, by no means every cultural institution is today worthily carrying out this role. Fostering patriotism requires internal ardor, spiritual generosity, and high skill from cultural workers. It is necessary to more widely utilize the best works of Soviet writers, artists, and composers in fostering active love of the motherland.

Soviet patriotism in action also means always observing in all life situations the honor and dignity of a Soviet citizen and the selfless devotion to the fatherland which has raised and fed each of us like our own mothers. Lack of ideological commitment and a compromising attitude to bourgeois ideology and to any attempts by falsifiers to besmirch our reality are incompatible with the makeup of a real patriot.

People of the old generation remember the grim poster "the motherland calls you," which appeared in the threatening days of 1941. The idea behind this poster is close to us today too, since the victory in the great patriotic war has not receded into the past, it also applies to the present and the future. Today the motherland is calling us to labor achievements in the field of creation and for the sake of strengthening peace, averting the threat of thermonuclear war, and ensuring multifaceted and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

CSO: 1800/41

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

IZVESTIYA ON LATVIAN VIDEO DISTRIBUTION

[PM160925] [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 October 1985 Morning Edition carries on page 3 under the heading "Video Lessons" a 2,700-word Riga and Moscow report by N. Kishchik and Ye. Vostrukhov. The report notes measures taken against illegal video film distributors in Latvia, one of whom was sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment, and states that a new article has been incorporated in the Latvian civil code concerning the distribution of video materials which "could be damaging to the state and public order or the health and morality of the population." In Latvia, the authors say, "they have drawn their conclusions and struck at the dealers." But, the article goes on, the growing public demand for video products is not being met in the republic. The authors call for improvements in the production and distribution of video materials and recognition of their ideological role. No further processing planned.

/9365

CSO: 1800/48

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

CHIKIN RECALLS LENIN SPEECH TO KOMSOMOL

PM091315 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Valentin Chikin article under the rubric "Reading Lenin Anew": "It's for the Young People to Finish the Job"--capitalized passages between slantlines are italicized; passages between double slantlines are capitalized]

[Text] Our traditional rubric may seem not altogether appropriate in this instance: The wise, impassioned speech which Vladimir Ilich delivered 65 years ago at the Third Komsomol Congress has been read and reread, and every letter is familiar. All the same, through today's eyes, the well known lines can offer revelations. The inexhaustibility of Lenin's thinking lies in the fact that at each new spiral of communist progress, time itself reads Lenin anew; especially our own time, which is so dynamic and exacting.

//A GENERATION EMBARKING ON WORK.//Deafened by applause, Lenin stands in the Great Hall of the Sverdlov Communist University, facing 600 truly ardent young men and women who have assembled from all corners of a country torn apart by civil war; the Komsomol Congress--the inquiring mind and ardent heart of Russia's leading young people. At the time of October many of them had hardly crossed the threshold of childhood, but now they are covered in legend. They trod the fronts of the civil war for 1,000 days; they were driven on by the banner of the revolution, they were overtaken by privations and death. They grew in wisdom rapidly. Their track records are full of proud entries: A really poor man. Has nothing but a ruined hut. Uneducated (reads haltingly, can hardly write). Low level of political development, but at the call of the Komsomol he will go through fire and water. . .

These joyful poor, these "uneducated" philosophers are dear to Vladimir Ilich not only as children of the working people, to whom he devoted his work and his life; they are also close and dear to him as the first godfathers of October's ideals, the highest goals of human justice. Vladimir Ilich seeks among the young metallurgists, weavers, and peasants sitting in the congress hall the Petersburg worker, first of the ISKRA people, who grew into a kind of Russian Bebel [German socialist leader--FBIS] and whose life was cut short by police bullets. The Ivanovo weaver who commands fronts and wins victory upon victory over the vaunted military

leaders of the Old regime. The Iver Farmer who manages the highest organ of state power with skill and dignity and is honored by the title Headman of All Russia. . . No, he is not hoping to see the twins of these naturally talented men; he is hoping to see the Babushkins, Frunzes, and Kalinins of the new generation.

Vladimir Ilich assigns the older generation of Bolsheviks, his own generation, to the cohort of revolutionaries who will be able, at best, to resolve the task of destroying the foundations of the old capitalist way of life and creating a social structure capable of holding on to the power gained. The new life can be built /ONLY BY A GENERATION EMBARKING ON WORK UNDER THE NEW CONDITIONS/. That is why his attention is focused so keenly on the young people who follow the party; that is why he is so persistently concerned with /HOW TO PREPARE THEM SO THAT THEY CAN COMPLETE THE BUILDING AND FINISH THE JOB/. Only unbroken continuity and the firm linkage of the communist generations can ensure the consistent, fruitful implementation of ideals and objectives. And it must be remembered that in social building there cannot be a design which is calculated mathematically, once and for all; later generations do not simply fulfill the tasks mapped out earlier--at every step they deepen them and develop them dialectically. That means that /THE RAISING AND EDUCATION OF NEW GENERATIONS. . . CANNOT BE THE SAME OLD THINGS/, and communist knowledge cannot be vacillating and individual.

Vladimir Ilich finds the universal, precise key to his ideas on the man of the future and the strategic and practical tasks of youth leagues: /THE TASK IS TO STUDY/.

//TO LEARN COMMUNISM.// For nearly the whole hour that Vladimir Ilich is speaking from the stage at the Communist University, he is not really delivering a speech, but arguing. Or rather, answering the simple, vital questions which he poses himself in the name of this audience with its flashing eyes, its patched garments, its cheeks hollow with stubbornness and malnutrition, its open necks and its red colors.

/WHAT MUST WE DO IN ORDER TO LEARN COMMUNISM?/ Most of all, master the wealth of knowledge which mankind has elaborated. Surely the origin of Marxism is itself a convincing example of the formation of communist views. With exhilarating ease Vladimir Ilich presents an original historical study of how Marx, through half a century's mental effort, assimilated and reworked everything that human thought had created, criticized it, tested it on the revolutionary movement, and drew revolutionary conclusions. Of course, that is within the power of a socialist of genius. But what about them--the Penkovs, the Vasyutins, and the Bukhtanovs?

You would think the simplest, most natural thing to do would be to set about studying communist textbooks and works. But this cramming from books would be too crude and inadequate. Here the formation of

future Communists--Vladimir Ilich sees this quite clearly--/IS THREATENED BY A WHOLE SERIES OF DANGERS/ either by virtue of the fact that the study task is /INCORRECTLY SET/, or by virtue of the fact that it is /UNDERSTOOD TOO ONE-SIDEDLY/.

First of all, the works and textbooks may themselves err by approaching living concepts in formal, abstract terms. The traditional /GULF BETWEEN BOOKS AND REAL LIFE/ inevitably makes itself felt. In the old society, that gulf was very deep: We had books where everything was presented in the best light, but basically amounted to hypocrisy and lies. There will also be a tendency to lag behind the march of time. Take an ordinary communist book and listen to the present day: /NOW, OUR SPEECHES AND ARTICLES ARE NOT MERE REPETITIONS OF WHAT WAS SAID EARLIER ABOUT COMMUNISM, BECAUSE OUR SPEECHES AND ARTICLES ARE CONNECTED WITH ALL-ROUND, DAY-TO-DAY WORK/.

Teaching methods are equally fraught with dangers. We should look very carefully at whether mindless cramming, the declaiming of communist Slogans, and superficial scholarliness are still flourishing... This kind of "concern" for young people's political enlightenment can only frighten us. /THE EXISTENCE OF HALF A MILLION OR A MILLION PEOPLE, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, WHO, AFTER THAT KIND OF EDUCATION IN COMMUNISM, WILL CALL THEMSELVES COMMUNISTS COULD ONLY DO GREAT DAMAGE TO THE CAUSE OF COMMUNISM./

Communist science, more than any other, is totally incompatible with the slightest alienation from real life, with an unconcerned blindness to the facts of reality, however bitter or inconvenient they may be. /COMMUNISM WILL BE EMPTY, WILL BECOME A HOLLOW LABEL, AND A COMMUNIST WILL BE A MERE BRAGGART/ if the knowledge obtained and the basic facts are not reworked in his consciousness. And reworked /CRITICALLY/, as Marx and the Marxists have done.

Vladimir Ilich leads his listeners and interlocutors to the main methodological conclusion: It is necessary to take the whole sum of human knowledge, so that /COMMUNISM IS NOT SOMETHING YOU HAVE LEARNED BY HEART BUT SOMETHING YOU HAVE THOUGHT OUT FOR YOURSELF/. Communism will then be turned into active brain cells, life-giving particles of your blood. Then the knowledge acquired will not remain a confused mass of decaying intellectual values but will be put into practice. /TRANSFORMING COMMUNISM FROM READYMADE, ROTE-LEARNED FORMULAS, ADVICE, PRESCRIPTIONS, AND PROGRAMS INTO THE LIVING THING THAT UNITES YOUR ACTUAL WORK, TRANSFORMING COMMUNISM INTO GUIDANCE FOR YOUR PRACTICAL WORK/--That is the highest purpose of political education.

//THE CULTIVATION OF COMMUNIST MORALITY.// It is no coincidence that here Vladimir Ilich talks at length about the nature of the new morality, the new ethic. The communist personality is not a product of intellectual efforts alone. It is the totality of convictions and ideas, feelings and desires, objectives and actions, the whole way of life. Moreover, communist morality is decked not in the rosy hues of hypocritical bourgeois

homilies and imaginary holy commandments but in the revolutionary reds of the class struggle. It is this class orientation, the social profile of our morality, which Vladimir Ilich places at the center of the understanding of everything, as if setting aside all the usual maxims about tinsel respectability. Our morality, offering broad scope for noble manifestations of humanity, offers as guidance in life a principle of supreme justice--the good of working people; it /ARISES OUT OF THE INTERESTS OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE OF THE PROLETARIAT/.

Vladimir Ilich would like at once to arm these young men and women, all the young fighters of the revolution, with highly necessary ideas about classes, the class struggle, and its dialectics and prospects, and to arm them with keen political vision, unerring sensibilities, and class vigilance.

Apart from the positions which are clearly expressed in confrontation situations, there exist predatory ways which it is hard to extirpate, an intangible antisocial mentality, and elusive ownership instincts. Vladimir Ilich describes in images and pictures the ruses of the petty proprietor, exposes the rottenness of mercenary attitudes, and brands as an exploiter anyone who likes to make money at someone else's expense. In an expressive monologue he depicts the egotistical logic of ownership:

/"IF I OWN ONE PATCH OF LAND, I HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH ANY OTHER PERSON; IF HE GOES HUNGRY, ALL THE BETTER, I SELL HIM MY GRAIN AT A HIGHER PRICE. IF I HAVE MY NICHE AS DOCTOR, ENGINEER, TEACHER, OFFICE WORKER, I HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH ANYONE ELSE. PERHAPS BY PANDERING TO THE POWERS THAT BE I WILL KEEP MY NICHE..."/

A communist should not have this kind of mentality. Our morals are diametrically and uncompromisingly opposed to the private ownership mentality. It is on that front that the young fighters need enthusiasm and anger, flair and vigilance.

//THE NEW ORDER DOES NOT COME OUT OF THE BLUE.// It has to be won, fashioned, created. Once, twice, three times during the speech Vladimir Ilich prompts the same thought: From the millions of wills it is necessary /TO CREATE A SINGLE WILL. . .WITHOUT THIS COHESION, WITHOUT THIS CONSCIOUS DISCIPLINE ON THE PART OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS OUR CAUSE IS HOPELESS./ And he saw this /COHESIVE, SOLIDARY DISCIPLINE/ as ensuring the youth league's vitality and the success of its communist work. Provided that this cohesion was always geared to practical work. Provided that it is not party nursemaids urging young people to do it and Soviet power making them do it by dishing out orders, but the young men and women in the youth league saying to themselves: /IT IS OUR CAUSE./ Spontaneity and initiative are the chief conditions of the organization's strength.

The work can be enviably prestigious, requiring expert knowledge and a high level of competence--let competent young people do it. Of course,

the regeneration of industry and of the national economy as a whole must be built /ON A MODERN, UP-TO-THE-MINUTE SCIENTIFIC. . .FOUNDATION./ But there will also be a lot of heavy, routine, dirty work--unkept apartments, neglected gardens, orphaned families, benighted illiteracy--the young shock groups must bring all this to light with the initiatives and enthusiasm of the discoverers of new stars. It is necessary to share the people's life to the full.

The young heroes seated in the hall have a right to expect praise and endearments, but Vladimir Ilich makes them look ahead to the future and issues a stern warning: Don't parade your achievements and revel in your victories, but daily--whether in city or in countryside--find a /PRACTICAL SOLUTION TO A PARTICULAR TASK. ALBEIT THE SMALLEST, SIMPLEST TASK./ The main thing is to move forward!

For over six and one-half decades now each new generation, with filial gratitude, has regarded the great bon voyage speech as its own program of life. With maternal indefatigability and concern the party remains loyal to Lenin's behest--Educate young people and rely on them.

CSO: 1800/40

SOCIAL ISSUES

WEDDINGS MOVE TO COUNTRYSIDE IN SEARCH OF MOONSHINE

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA in Russian 23 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by S. Ivanova, "Moonshine Weddings"]

[Text] This letter arrived from Soligorskiy Rayon. It raises an urgent and significant problem.

"We rural residents are glad about the measures undertaken by the party and government for overcoming drunkenness, and forbidding the brewing of moonshine," the authors write. "Vodka has indeed been removed from rural stores. The brewing of moonshine has been forbidden. We thought that it would become more difficult for our husbands, machine operators, and drivers to drink. But far from it. Lovers of spirits have again found a way of evading the law.

Summer (even disregarding the longstanding rural tradition) is a time for weddings. And thus in June we were uneasy. Let us explain why. It is forbidden to have weddings in city dining halls and cafes. And these celebrations have immediately moved to the country."

Weddings in the country! Their scale is nothing like those in the city. Three days of unbridled drinking, in which not only the whole village participates, but also guests from several others -- so dictates the private "etiquette." When and by whom this etiquette was established is unknown. It is followed in order not to disgrace oneself in front of one's neighbors and fellow farmers, and in order not to be accidentally condemned by one's new relations. Then for still another week one has a hangover. This is accepted. By some. At some times. People drink so much over the course of so many days that more than one family budget will not stretch far enough. Thus for each such arrangement people are "driven," on average, to buy 200 liters of moonshine. And for appearances sake they purchase two or three cases of "Moskovskaya."

If it was necessary to buy 200 liters of vodka in a store, paying 2,200 rubles for it, not every host would agree to such an expenditure. And such a crowded wedding would not be organized. But one can't walk away from almost "free" moonshine!

In the country, they have grown accustomed in the first summer month to how the police, the procurator, the rayispolkom, and others will react to drinking at weddings. When someone has a celebration, the local organs know, and notify the hosts in advance that there will be no moonshine. The latter, of course, promise to comply, but... They pour the home made potion into a bottle labeled "Moskovskaya" and hoot and holler at the wedding table.

It goes without saying that from time immemorial a wedding has been considered in our nation as a celebration for family and close friends, and a bright and festive occasion for the newlyweds themselves. But the scale of a merchant's wedding, when more than one hundred guests gather at the table, guests who at times are very faintly acquainted with the organizers of the ceremony, became the talk of the town long ago. However, it exists, and will surrender its position reluctantly.

This wicked tradition has led to an irreconcilable contradiction between the tenor of our lives and the principles of public morals. Alongside and entirely in the name of its support the law is broken, and the consequences of drunken revelry become a frequently examined subject in judicial organs. It seems that the time has come to think seriously about how to stop this drunken waste.

If it is impossible to convince with words certain conceited "merchants" of the necessity of respecting the nationally supported struggle with alcoholism, dope, and "drunken joy," then this should be done in another way: By a ban, operating with the force of law. It is impermissible to allow such loopholes for alcoholism -- all the more impermissible since in the case in question it cloaks itself in newly made, clean, and bright wedding clothes.

"We are convinced that collective drunkenness at weddings is bringing to nothing the measures and efforts undertaken by the people in the antialcohol struggle" -- the authors of the letter state.

One cannot help but agree with them.

13017
CSO: 1800/483

SOCIAL ISSUES

KASSR TRADE UNION CONFERENCE ON HOUSING LAW OBSERVANCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 16 October 1985 carries on page 3 a 100-word KazTAG report titled "On Obeying the Law." On 14 October 1985 a conference was held in the KaSSR Trade Union organization, with chairmen of republic and oblast trade union organizations participating, to discuss the observance of the housing law. Serious shortcomings were noted in this regard with respect to trade union organizations in the republic. It was emphasized that certain trade union committees have been deficient in ensuring the strict observance of the housing law and have not carried out their duties in this respect. Measures to eliminate these shortcomings were noted. KaSSR Trade Union chairman V.K. Kadyrbayev addressed the conference.

BELORUSSIANS CITE STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIME

[Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 22 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by V. Yegorov, the first deputy minister for internal affairs for the republic. The article describes the case of a woman forced to kill her drunken husband in self-defense; he had repeatedly threatened her life and the lives of their children. Yegorov notes the progress of the antialcohol campaign and urges even more diligence in uprooting this evil. As evidence of the extent of this problem, he cites that in the first half of this year in Belorussia, drunks were responsible for around 70 percent of the premeditated murders, 67 percent of the serious bodily injuries, 64 percent of the rapes, and more than 80 percent of the incidents of hooliganism.

/12948
CSO: 1830/81

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE HELD IN ALMA-ATA

GF091729 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] The role of scientific and technical progress, which must widely automate technical processes by introducing automated machines, machine mechanisms, robotics, and electronic computers, and by attracting young people to raise the level of production was discussed at the Republican Conference for Practical Science held by young scientists and specialists in Alma-Ata today. The conference discussed robotics and introduced automated control systems into important economic projects in Kazakhstan.

The conference was opened by Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. Reports focused on the role of kmosomol committees, soviets, and young scientists and specialists in accelerating scientific and technical progress; the need to further improve the preparation of specially qualified cadres in Kazakhstan; and improving automation and production according to the resolutions of the April 1985 CPSU Plenum. The conference also reviewed social-economic questions [words indistinct], the construction of robots and robot control systems, and questions on building [words indistinct] technology, automated control systems, and others.

Responsible workers of the party and the soviets, and representatives of a number of ministries and departments attended the opening of the conference.

CSO: 1830/68

REGIONAL ISSUES

PLANNING, DISTRIBUTION FLAWS BESET ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 22 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Yu. Shaferov, senior engineer at Uzinformenergo, entitled "Night Bells" in which he discusses flaws in the planning, distribution, and consumption of electric energy in the Fergana area. He reviews the case of the Fergana Bread Combine which reached the limit of its monthly energy consignment on 20 March and was informed its energy would be cut off on 22 March. The combine director V.M. Yershov telephoned the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Procurement, officials of which telephoned the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and asked that cutoff be delayed. Officials of the latter ministry agreed on the condition that the combine's monthly consignment be changed. The Ministry of Procurement telephoned the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, officials of which consigned the combine an additional 400,000 kilowatt hours from a reserve fund. By 25 March the combine was operating again. This shutdown was due to haphazard planning and distribution of electric energy consignments, lack of order in interagency relations, and gross violations of consignment discipline.

The combine director complained that the combine's production plan has not changed during the year, and its capabilities and average monthly, quarterly, and annual consumption rates are well known. It should only be necessary for the Ministry of Procurement to match these factors. However, the ministry not only does not do that but often reduces the consignment by as much as 50 percent of needs. For example, in April the Ministry of Procurement allocated a consignment of 1.274 million kwh to the combine, but did not coordinate this allocation with the Ministry of Power and Electrification, which reduced the consignment by 698,000 kwh and promised an additional allocation if needed. In fact, the Fergana Electric Network Enterprise delivered to the combine 1.018 kwh for each of the months of April, May, and June, well below the monthly average need of 1.274 million. It is small wonder that the combine ran out of energy in March and April, and was fined for violating consignment discipline.

There is an amazing amount of stagnation and slackness in the thinking of certain comrades at the main administration and ministries. As an extreme example of illogic, the Uzglavkhlopkoprom consigned to the Ferganazagotkhlopkoprom 9.846 million kwh for March and 3.5 million kwh for all of April, May, and June. Beside planning and distribution flaws, there are gross violations of consignment discipline. Fergana Oblast industrial

enterprises were permitted to consume 15 million kwh in excess of 1984 consignments, 6.107 million in excess in January, and 1.972 million in February. Such deficiencies are particularly rampant among enterprises subordinate to the Ministries of Procurement, Light Industry, and Agriculture. Clearly, leaders of ministries, agencies, and enterprises are approaching the tasks of planning, distribution, and consumption of electric energy in an irresponsible manner.

UZBEK MINISTER ON LAND RECLAMATION, WATER RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 2 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by I. Dzhurabekov, Uzbek SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, entitled "Our Priceless Wealth" in which he comments on achievements and problems in the field in conjunction with Ameliorators' Day. There are 3.8 million hectares of irrigated land which grow 95 percent of the agricultural produce in the republic. Over 90,000 hectares are added to the agricultural turnover annually and much work is done to improve the conditions of the land. The republic has 230 interfarm irrigation networks, canals totaling 160,000 km in length, and 23 reservoirs holding 13 billion cubic meters of water. Workers devote all their energy to implementing party decisions, particularly the long-term reclamation program adopted at the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. However, the potential of irrigated farming is still not being fully exploited in the republic. Farms with identical soil, climatic conditions, and access to water obtain divergent yields. On land where labor is well organized and soil is improved yields of 40 centners per hectare are obtained, compared to 20 centners on farms which neglect amelioration work, ignore irrigation networks, or even fail to use sums allocated for these purposes. It is a mistake to attribute low yields to the water shortage. Rather, low yields are due to salination of lands that are not ameliorated and to inefficient use of water. Presently, 500,000 hectares of land in the republic need to be ameliorated. Interfarm irrigation networks must be improved to the level of modern technology. Preparatory work has begun on integrating under state organizations all the interfarm irrigation networks, electric pump stations, and networks of concrete gutters and pipes. In April, the ministry held a joint session with Goskomvodstroy and Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy, and reached a decision calling for accelerating the pace of water resources construction and handing over for use ahead of schedule those projects whose commissioning is planned for this year. In 1985 workers will reclaim 77,000 hectares of new land and improve conditions on many thousands of hectares. By the time the 27th CPSU Congress begins, the Tuyamuyun Reservoir will hold 7.8 billion cubic meters of water. The minister concludes his article with the remark: "The problem of diverting a portion of the water of Siberian rivers to Central Asia has begun to be resolved. Planning work for the future Siberia-Aral Canal has begun and the first bases for its builders are being set up."

SOVKHOZ CONSTRUCTION CHIEF ON STEPPE RECLAMATION PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by E. Tursonov, chief of the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy Administration, entitled "Generosity to the Earth Means Generosity to the Nation" in which he surveys achievements and shortcomings in sovkhoz construction and reclamation work in the steppe regions of the republic. In the Karshi Steppe more than 200,000 hectares along the Karshi Main Canal have been reclaimed and are starting to be farmed. The Karshistroy Administration is nearing the end of construction of the Tallymardzhan Reservoir and its water structures. The reservoir now holds 1.3 billion cubic meters of water. In the Dzhizak Steppe irrigation networks built with pump station cascades have improved the water supply to over 50,000 hectares. When construction of pump station 3 is completed in the spring of 1986 it will supply water to 6,000 hectares of land. In the Karavul-bazar Massif of Bukhara Oblast a pump station and a 43-km canal have been commissioned and will enable the reclamation of 15,000 hectares. The number of sovkhozes under construction in the republic is 161. Some 10,000 km of electric lines, close to 7,000 km of engineering communications, and thousands of km of roads have been put in. In the steppe zones of Syrdarya and Dzhizak oblasts 15 rayons with a population of 1 million have been formed. However, these accomplishments do not mean that work has progressed successfully everywhere. Expansion of irrigated land entails finding ways to develop water delivery systems and technical processes to ensure efficient use of water resources. Numerous scientific research organizations are studying the best means of conserving water and resources. For example, Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy has drafted plans to make more productive use of covered irrigation networks. Both asbestos cement and reinforced concrete pipes will be used in building them. The Yangiyer Construction Materials Combine has already started producing low-pressure reinforced concrete pipes 600-800 mm in diameter, and is preparing to begin production of pipes up to 1,400 mm in diameter.

The 16th-19th Plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee addressed critical remarks to Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy for allowing construction of social and municipal facilities on new sovkhozes to lag behind the pace of expanding irrigated lands. This lag impedes development of farms, makes it difficult to satisfy the needs of workers, and contributes to cadre turnover. The administration has taken steps to eliminate these shortcomings, including organizing the production of prefab social and municipal buildings. Attention is being directed toward planning, improving the quality, and reducing the completion times of future projects. Much work remains to be done in order to implement plans being produced for diverting a portion of the water of Siberian rivers to Central Asia.

UZBEK KOMSOMOL SECRETARY ON STUDENT CONSTRUCTION DETACHMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by H. Hamidov, secretary of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee, entitled "Tests of Maturity" in which he discusses the organization and activities of summer student construction detachments. This year participants in the third labor semester will carry out

60 million rubles of work, including 36 million rubles on republic construction projects. They will work on 436 projects including the New Angren GRES, the second stage of the Samarkand Superphosphate Plant, 123 housing projects, 10 vocational and technical schools, 19 livestock complexes, and 80 secondary and preschool facilities. The students prepare for the labor semester during the study year by drafting and discussing plans of facilities they will help build. Over 5,000 students have been sent in detachments to the Nonchernozem Zone, the Altay, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Stavropol, and Khabarovsk regions, and the Tyumen and Smolensk oblasts. Some were exchanged with student detachments from socialist countries, including Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Two detachments from the Tashkent Foreign Languages Pedinstitute will serve as translators at the 12th World Youth Festival in Moscow. In the agricultural field, some 14,000 students will be engaged in harvesting, processing, and selling produce. More than 700 have gone to help prepare harvest equipment on sovkhozes in Syrdarya and Dzhizak oblasts. Unfortunately, serious shortcomings have been permitted in organizing the summer labor semester by Komsomol committees, headquarters of student construction detachments, and a number of organizations. Organs at Tashkent State University and Polytechnical Institute and Samarkand State university did not ensure that students could begin work on time. The republic Ministry of Trade and the Tashkent Oblispolkom were slow in organizing this work, resulting in a shortage of detachments in Tashkent Oblast. The republic Ministry of Light Industry failed to supply Navoi and Surkhandarya oblasts with detachments. Various farms and organizations were slow in providing detachments with jobs. Various organizations of the republic Ministry of Construction, Glavtashkentstroy, and Uzbekgidroenergostroy, assigned these detachments with low priority and hence low-paying jobs. Ministries and agencies should remember that the work of these detachments is aimed not only at obtaining practical economic results, but also at teaching youths the best qualities and traditions of labor and how to apply what they have studied at school.

UZSSR TRADE MINISTER COMMENTS ON SALES PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 28 July 1985 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by M. Hasanov, Uzbek SSR minister of trade, entitled "The Customer's Demand Is the Criterion" in which he comments on causes of unsold goods in conjunction with Trade Workers' Day. Although industrial enterprises are turning out quality goods that enjoy a brisk trade turnover in stores they also produce worthless goods that customers will not buy. While industry is partially to blame trade workers are also at fault for accepting such goods. Moreover, the leaders and salespeople of some stores are apathetic toward meeting their trade turnover plans. Trade organizations and public dining enterprises carried out only 94.3 percent of such plans for the first half of 1985. The volume of suits, raincoats, and other merchandise lying unsold in stores is truly astonishing. In the second half of 1985 trade workers must put to work all reserves, increase sales of goods at reduced prices, and make more of an effort to satisfy customers.

GEOGRAPHER DISCUSSES SIBERIAN WATER DIVERSION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 19 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by professor doctor of geography Ziyovuddin Akramov entitled "Will the Siberian Rivers Come Soon?" in which he discusses the plans and schedule for diverting Siberian river water to Central Asia. By 1984 there were over 200 irrigation systems, 165,000 km of canals, and 20 large reservoirs supplying water to 3.8 million hectares of irrigated land in the republic. Although there are 55 million hectares of irrigable land in Central Asia there is not enough water to reclaim this amount. Already 90 percent of the water in the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers, which hold 127 cubic km of water, is being used in the economy. When the remaining 10 percent is exploited the area of irrigated land in the Aral Basin will reach 8.5-9 million hectares. At that point the fundamental means of reclaiming additional land and eliminating the water shortage in this region will be the diversion of a portion of the water from Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan. This issue has been discussed for many years, and nearly 50 draft plans have been drawn up by 45 union institutes. Now, the Scientific Research Institute on Water Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences has drawn up a new plan for the Siberian-Central Asian Canal. When the first stage of this canal is completed it will bring 27.2 cubic km of water from the Ob River annually. Absorption will reduce this amount by 10 percent, 4.9 cubic km will be diverted to RSFSR oblasts, 3.4 cubic km to northern Kazakhstan, and the remaining 16.3 cubic km to southern Kazakhstan and Central Asia. The canal will begin at Belogorye on the Irtysh River, cut across the Syrdarya at Dzhusalı City, then join the Amudarya at Tuyamuyun and Takhiatash. It will be 2,550 km in length, 12-15 m in depth, and vary from 108 to 212 m in width.

The canal will be one of the largest irrigation structures of the century, and is not an undertaking that can be easily completed in a few years. There are several reasons for this. First, a canal of this length has never been dug in the country. The longest is the Karakum Canal in Turkmenistan, which is 1,200 km from the Amudarya up to Krasnovodsk. Because of the different geological and biological conditions the experience gained from the Karakum cannot be transferred to the Siberian-Central Asian Canal in its entirety. Second, the first stage of the new canal will be twice as long, wide, and deep as the Karakum, so that its positive and negative effects on the environment will differ in ways not entirely known as yet. Third, water in the Karakum flows from East to West through one geographical zone. In the Siberian-Central Asian Canal water will flow from North to South through several zones and will have varying effects on the ecology, subsoil waters, and local microclimates. Fourth, more than half the canal will pass through uninhabited or sparsely inhabited areas. A very large labor force will be needed to build the canal and reclaim new lands, as well as large numbers of skilled cadres to operate heavy machinery. Fifth, the canal will cost a lot of money. Ob River water must be purified of various pollutants before it is diverted to Central Asia. This and various environmental protection measures will cost 15 billion rubles in addition to the 13.8 billion rubles for digging the canal. These and other factors, such as the need for further study of the canal's socioeconomic effects, prevent the setting of a definite date

for building the canal. Planning work is being accelerated and will be concluded in 1986, at which time the date will be set. Preliminary indications are that water will be diverted to Central Asia before the year 2000.

The diverted water will make it possible to reclaim an additional 1.5 million hectares in the RSFSR and 3 million hectares in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. This means that the Khorezm Valley and the steppes created by the lowering of the Aral Sea can be cultivated. Nothing has more economic and social importance for Uzbekistan than this canal. It is difficult to implement the project quickly, but "the water of Siberian rivers will definitely come."

UZSSR ACADEMY PRESIDENT ON ENERGY ALTERNATIVES, ENVIRONMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 5 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word interview with Pulat Habibullayev, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "The Chief Factor in Our Progress" in which he comments on the need for research on technological, energy, and environmental problems. It is projected that during the 12th 5-Year Plan the republic will experience an energy shortage. To deal with this fuels and plant resources must be efficiently used, modern means must be developed to reprocess them, and more use must be made of the potential of hydroenergy. Greater efforts must be made to explore the potential of alternative sources of energy, particularly solar, wind, and atomic. Although scholars have been occupied with problems of solar energy for 15 years thus far they have been unable to come up with profitable and productive applications for today's economy.

Scientific and technological progress can have negative effects on the environment. Scientific centers of the Academy of Sciences have produced a three-point comprehensive plan for research on these problems. In the area of protecting the air, research will concentrate on means of removing harmful substances from pollutants and of purifying smoke and gas. To protect water, research will be conducted on increasing the capabilities of water purification facilities and reducing the amount of pollutants dumped into water bodies like the Chirchik and Akhangaran Rivers and the Charvak Reservoir. To protect soil, plants, and animals, there will be more research on ways to reduce the amount of chemicals in the soil and on less toxic defoliants.

UZSSR TRADE UNION CHIEF ON ENVIRONMENT, SIBERIAN WATER DIVERSION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 12 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word article by Naima Makhmudova, chairwoman of the Republic Council of Uzbekistan Trade Unions, entitled "For Today and Tomorrow" in which she states that much is being done in the USSR to increase respect for natural resources and to protect the environment. In Uzbekistan close to 210 million rubles have been spent on these problems in the 11th 5-Year Plan. However, much remains to be done. Some enterprise leaders think only of production goals and ignore the harm done to the environment. In particular, enterprises of the republic Ministry of Power and Electrification, despite being basic sources of pollution, have done little to protect the environment. Motor vehicles are another basic source of

pollution, yet the republic Ministry of Motor Transport has been slow to introduce the use of types of fuel that contain less pollutants. Enterprises that produce mineral fertilizers are not observing pollution control regulations. Leaders of the Chirchikelektrokhimprom Production Union and of various plants in Almalyk, Navoi, Kokand, and Samarkand must eliminate defects in this field, such as storing mineral fertilizers and other chemical preparations in the open or beside bodies of water.

Noting that a recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet discussed the Aral Sea problem and ecological issues, Makhmudova adds: "The measures being implemented by our party and government in regard to diverting Siberian river water to Central Asia will play an important role in resolving problems connected to intensifying the development of agriculture, the balancing of land, water, and natural resources, and the dropping of the level of water basins."

ECONOMIST ON UZBEK LABOR, LAND USE PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 25 July 1985 carries on pages 2 and 3, a 2,500-word essay by professor doctor of economics M. Ra.lov entitled "Intensification Is a Factor in Economic Elevation" in which he discusses the intensive development of industry, the energy field, and the food sector in the republic. Great tasks face the intensification of agricultural development, including industrialization, supplying it with energy, and accelerating the reclamation of land. Although the area of irrigated lands will expand following the diversion of Siberian water to Central Asia there are enormous existing reserves that should be exploited to intensify agriculture today. Long-used lands must be reconstructed and a comprehensive irrigation system created. The immediate task is to ameliorate close to 600,000 hectares of land which are so depleted that they yield only 8-10 centners per hectare compared with the republic average of 25-26 centners, amounting to a shortfall of 400-450,000 tons of cotton.

Due to widespread lack of labor discipline, cohesiveness, and initiative, numerous ministries and agencies were unable to meet their contractual obligations in 1984. The republic Ministries of Light, Construction Materials, and Fruit and Vegetables Industries were unable to carry out their production plans. Labor productivity has declined in most oblasts. On a national scale 1.2 million rubles' worth of goods are produced every minute, but in Uzbekistan only 35,000 rubles. Steps must be taken to eliminate absenteeism, reduce the down time of equipment, and enforce labor discipline.

Uzbekistan has a larger labor pool than other economic regions of the country. The Uzbek CP Central Committee is taking steps to utilize this force fully and to supply everyone capable of working with a job. Toward this goal a plan has been initiated to move people from rayons with a labor surplus to those with a shortage. This year many families began to move from Fergana Valley oblasts to the Syrdarya, Dzhizak, and Kashkadarya oblasts. Suitable social and living conditions are being created for these families. However, if these conditions are not raised to the necessary level quickly enough, the labor force could move to other rayons.

ASTRAKHAN SECTOR STILL REELS FROM DEBILITATED BREED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 31 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by correspondent N. Naimov entitled "Lost Glory" in which he discusses the continued inability of republic astrakhan-raising farms to produce sufficient high quality pelts. The Bukhara Astrakhan Production Plant is the major supplier of processed pelts. Although it has the capability to produce 3.5 million pelts a year, it is slated to produce only 1.9 million this year. The reason for this cutback is that astrakhan pelt production and quality have been declining throughout the republic. On 1 January 1985 the plant had 1,431,200 pelts which customers would not accept because they were of poor quality and small size. These pelts are piled up in warehouses and in the plant's yards. Last year an evaluation of the pelts delivered to the plant was conducted. It was found that 32.8 percent of those from Dzhizak Oblast were small or poor in quality; 27.2 percent from Sukrhandarya; 24.2 percent from Samarkand; and 16-19 percent from Navoi, Kashkadarya oblasts, and Karakalpakistan. Overall more than half the pelts delivered last year were added to the warehouses because of poor quality. The major reason for the collapse of quality is the excessive and indiscriminate use of the serum SZhK (made from the blood of a mare foal), which has enormously damaged the breed of sheep. Several years ago, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture issued an order banning the use of artificial insemination preparations like SZhK. While the breed of sheep somewhat improved for a while the overall pelt quality has continued to decline. Now, the step is being taken to price pelts according to their size, ranging from the lowest price for pelts 500 cm² up eight steps to 1,400 cm². This is intended as an incentive to farm directors, technicians, and shepherds to work to improve quality. They must curb such negative practices as keeping sheep of different breeds in a single herd and holding back from slaughter lambs that are of low pelt quality or that give birth to male lambs. There is still time before the beginning of fertilization season strictly to follow all breeding and selection measures recommended by specialists. According to them it will take years to eliminate fully the harm done to the astrakhan breed by artificial insemination.

UZBEKISTAN'S INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION PUSHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "A Powerful Factor in Elevation" which states that the reconstruction of republic industry is needed to achieve higher productivity at lower costs. Funds spent on reconstruction are nearly twice as productive as those spent on building new enterprises. Specialists at design and research institutes must show greater responsibility in creating technology that conserves resources. The machinery construction sector must be completely reconstructed in order to produce the kind of equipment that increases labor productivity. Other tasks consist of increasing public respect for science and engineering, the creative initiative of cadres, and the motivation of workers for carrying out tasks. Unfortunately, various enterprises do not place sufficient value on reconstruction and progress. For example, nearly half the equipment at the ballbearings repair plant in Tashkent is morally and physically outdated. This situation is true of plants

subordinate to the republic Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry as well. Due to the slack pace of reconstruction completion schedules are off. Leaders of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs are urged to show constant concern for introducing new equipment, increasing supervision over the spread of technology that enhances savings, and educating cadres with the qualities of initiative, execution of decisions, and responsibility.

UZBEK INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION PACE MUST BE QUICKENED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 26 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "We Must Accelerate Reconstruction" which is critical of the many delays in accelerating the pace of industrial reconstruction in the republic. Despite some success in increasing the productivity of the republic's 1,500 enterprises and unions a substantial part of these assets is outdated, and their productivity has begun to decline. Numerous enterprises have not been reoutfitted in many years and the pace of their expansion has been slow. The time has come to break with the past and boldly move into the future. The task consists of introducing technology that produces more and better goods at lower costs and using fewer resources. Rebuilding enterprises is twice as cheap as building new ones. Partially because of the backward status of capabilities leaders of numerous ministries and branch agencies have been trying to gather as much capital and resources as possible while setting their plan goals as low as possible. Declining average annual production pace and labor productivity growth attest to the harm this practice inflicts on productivity. A number of enterprises simply do not utilize their production capabilities fully. In some sectors steps are not taken to cut down on the time equipment stands idle. For example, due to a shortage of sulphuric acid the lifetime of 60 million rubles worth of production capabilities at the Samarkand Second Chemical Plant has been cut short. The pace of reoutfitting republic enterprises with modern equipment, particularly robots, automated and mechanized production lines, and computers, is slack. Party organizations of ministries and agencies, local soviets, and trade unions must analyze problems connected with the acceleration of reconstruction and take steps to eliminate them. Planning organs must increase the share of allocations spent on reconstruction.

RECONSTRUCTION OF UZBEK PROCESSING, STORAGE SECTORS NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial entitled "An Important Link of the Agroindustrial Complex" which discusses the need to expand capabilities for processing and storing agricultural produce. Currently, this need is being addressed merely by developing existing processes and repairing existing equipment, instead of by implementing bold, radical, and comprehensive innovations. The production equipment of numerous enterprises is morally and physically outdated. New equipment that gets better results at lower costs must be installed. Unfortunately, effective steps have not been taken to develop the production capabilities of enterprises subordinate to the republic Ministries of Food, Dairy, and Fruit and Vegetables Industries, Agriculture, Procurement, and the State Committee for the Fish Industry. There also exists

a shortage of warehouses for storing produce and cotton seed. In many cases produce is being stored out in the open, which destroys its quality. Warehouses still rely too heavily on manual labor. The degree of mechanization of loading, unloading, and transport operations must be dramatically raised. The republic Ministries of Construction and Rural Construction, the State Committee for Construction of Water Resources, and the Glavsvredazirsovkhozstroy have completely failed their plans for construction of storage and processing projects. In the last 4 years they have failed to appropriate 168 million rubles in capital funds. Oblast, city, and rayon party organizations must make it their task to activate all reserves for increasing the capabilities of processing enterprises, producing and supervising measures that will achieve higher productivity, and improving the quality of produce. They must also be more demanding toward farm officials and specialists for these tasks. Leaders must be responsible for fully appropriating capital funds and for improving the working and living conditions of workers. Local soviets, oblast and rayon agroindustrial unions, and ministries and agencies must implement measures to rejuvenate storage and processing enterprises.

UZBEK REPUBLIC FISH INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 14 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by J. Kholqosimov entitled "One of the Seven Treasures" in which he provides some general information on the republic fish industry. The overall area of republic fisheries amounts to more than 11,000 hectares. Fisheries exist in every oblast, while the fish caught in the Aral Sea are processed by the Muynak Cannery in Karakalpakistan. Most fisheries in the Bukhara, Navoi, Korezm, and Tashkent oblasts have been able to increase production annually. The Uzbek SSR State Committee for the Fish Industry has been paying special attention to expanding and reconstructing ponds and artificial lakes and to mechanizing the industry in order to increase the production of fish at all enterprises. In the last 4 years fish production has increased by 30 percent.

LARGE PHOSPHORITE DEPOSIT FOUND IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 2 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG entitled "Phosphorus Deposit in the Kyzylkum" which states that exploration work conducted by geologists of the Kyzylkumgeologiya Administration recently resulted in the location of a very large deposit of granular phosphorite in the Kyzylkum Desert. Although the existence of phosphorite at this site has been known for years the deposit was not considered of industrial importance. Now, geologists estimate there are 35 million tons in the three areas they investigated and probably a half billion tons altogether in the area. It will become the largest source of phosphorus for mineral fertilizers in Central Asia. A base is being created in the Kyzylkum to exploit the deposit, which will increase the capabilities of chemical plants in the region.

PROGRESS REPORT ON NEW RESERVOIR IN NAMANGAN OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 2 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by T. Nazirov entitled "Where the Foothills Meet" in which he reports on progress in construction of the Varzik Reservoir in the Chust Rayon of Namangan Oblast. The reservoir will have an area of 62 hectares and hold 18 million m³ of water. Its dam, which stretches between the Gurunchpoya and Varzik Foothills, is 1,700 m long and 40 m high. The first stage of the project has been commissioned 7 months ahead of schedule, and the reservoir now holds 500,000 m³ of water. Builders of the Namanganvodstroy will appropriate 13.4 million rubles of capital funds for its construction.

WATER TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER RIVER TO KARSHI CANAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 19 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 100-word item from UzTAG entitled "Underwater Bridge" which reports that construction has begun on six tunnels under the bed of the Kashkadarya River to carry water from the Amudarya River to the Karshi Main Canal. This "dyuker" will carry 180 m³ of water per second for 200 m under the river, and will be the largest of its kind in Central Asia. With the help of this "underwater bridge" thousands of hectares in the northwest part of the Karshi Steppe will be reclaimed.

BAM SETTLEMENT OF UZBEKISTANIS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 9 July 1985 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by UzTAG correspondent E. Tukhvatulina entitled "Uzbekistan's Page in the BAM" in which she discusses work on the Kuanda Settlement located in the taiga of the Kadartag mountain chain. Part of the BAM project, this settlement was designed by Tashkent architects and is being built by the collective of the Uzbamstroy Train. When finished, the settlement will be able to accommodate 10,000 people. Thus far, two kindergartens, four produce stores, and other facilities have been opened, and a sports complex and boilerhouse are nearing completion. Work has begun on a railroad terminal building, a rest house for locomotive brigades, apartment buildings, a trade center, secondary school, and stadium. This year, builders must appropriate 1.7 million rubles in capital funds, in 1986, 4 million rubles, and in 1987, 7 million rubles. Work is to be finished in 1989, a year ahead of schedule. The correspondent notes that 100 km to the east of Kuanda another settlement called Laprindo is being built in accordance with plans drawn up by Tashkent architects.

BUKHARAN STUDENT BRIGADES IN KOMI ASSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 23 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by A. Samandarov, chief doctor of the zonal office of the Bukhara Oblast Student Detachments, titled "Those Laying the Foundation in the Far North." According to the article, there have been 11 brigades with over 400 Komsomol members from Bukhara technical and pedagogical institutes who have been working in the Komi ASSR during their "labor semester."

SIBERIAN RIVER DIVERSION WILL HAVE POSITIVE EFFECTS ON ENVIRONMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 2, February 1985 carries on page 25 a 400-word article by Abdurasul Soatov, full member of the USSR Geographic Society, titled "Environmental Protection--An Urgent Question." The article concerns environmental protection in Uzbekistan since the law on this matter became effective 2 years ago. Soatov contrasts capitalist and socialist systems' ways of dealing with the environment and says that "Here [in the USSR] not only is nature protected, but productive and exemplary work is carried out in the areas of restoring it and healing the 'wounds' it has suffered. A clear example of this is the Mirzachol, Dzhizak, Yozyovon, and Karshi steppes which since long ago lay parched and desolate, but which have been reclaimed and turned into blossoming valleys.

"After the 'Aral problem' which is linked to the question of directing Siberian rivers to Central Asia is resolved, the Karakum and Kizilkum--which are home of the sandhills which burn the wings and feet of bird and man who travel there--will be transformed into a green home for future generations."

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BLOC JOURNALISTS TOUR TURKMENISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 11 October 1985 carries on page 3 a 100-word Turkmeninform report titled "Foreign Journalists in Turkmenistan." A group of journalists accredited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department arrived in Ashkhabad on 9 October. The journalists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia will spend 8 days touring the Turkmen SSR and meeting with republic workers.

NEW WATER PIPELINE REACHES YEREVAN

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 16 October 1985 carries on page 3 a 700-word Armenpress report titled "Water for Yerevan" that describes the completion of a 40-kilometer pipeline bringing water to that city from the Ararat plain. The pipeline, which was completed a year ahead of schedule, consists of a pair of conduits 1000 millimeters in diameter. A powerful pumping station, which can force water for a distance of 37 kilometers in a single stage, has been built near the feeding point, and the reservoir, which is regulated 24 hours a day, has a capacity of 10,000 cubic meters.

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